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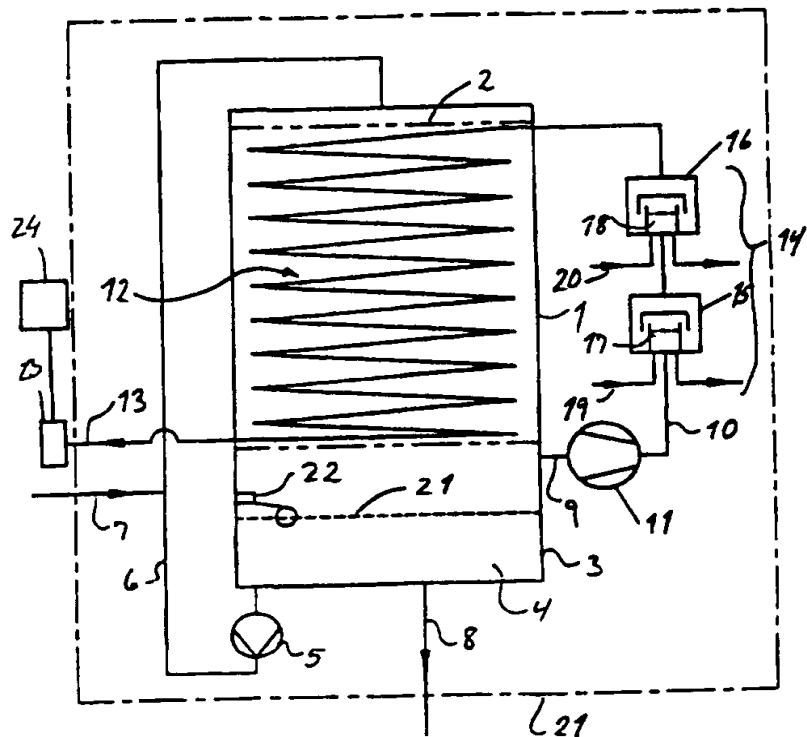
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(54) Title: A METHOD FOR ADJUSTING A SEPARATION PROCESS AND AN APPARATUS FOR USE BY THE METHOD

(57) Abstract

A method is disclosed for adjusting a separation process in the cleaning of liquid manure. The concentrations of ammonia and acetic acid in the water fraction are determined by the method. The measurements of these concentrations are used as parameters for adjustment of the separation process so that the concentrations are kept within predetermined limits. The measurements are obtained by using a distillation in the separation process and by performing measurement of values of pH and conductivity in the water fraction from the distillation. These values are converted into equivalent values of ammonia and acetic acid concentrations. These calculated values are used as parameters for controlling the addition of acid and base, which are reacted with ammonia and acetic acid for the neutralisation thereof to the desired extent. By measuring values of pH and conductivity one obtains a measurement with high reliability, which makes it possible to minimise the consumption of acid and base in order to neutralise the water fraction contents of ammonia and acetic acid. In this manner it is possible to obtain concentrations thereof that are within predetermined limits frequently defined by the authorities.



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A method for adjusting a separation process and an apparatus for use by the method.

The present invention relates to a method for adjusting a separation process in cleaning of waste water, preferably liquid manure, and wherein the concentrations of ammonia and acetic acid in the water fraction from the separation process are determined, and wherein said concentrations are used as parameters for adjusting the separation process so that the concentrations of ammonia and acetic acid are kept within predetermined limits. The invention further relates to an apparatus for use by the method.

The method may also be applied to other waste water from biological processes, e.g. in the pharmaceutical industry or cornflour production.

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In the separation of manure it is known to perform a measurement of the contents of ammonia and acetic acid in the water fraction. These measurements are performed in order to add chemicals, which are brought to react with ammonia and acetic acid in order to bring the concentration of these elements within permitted limits. Such limits 15 will normally be the limits that are determined in advance by public authority requirements regarding the purity of water let to a recipient.

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By the known methods a measurement is performed directly of ammonia and acetic acid. However, such measurements are inconvenient as they involve a time lag for laboratory measurements to provide an exact result that may be used in the adjustment 25 of the process.

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If an exact measurement of the concentration of ammonia and acetic acid is not performed, a subsequent addition of acid and base in order to precipitate these two elements will either cause an overdosing or an underdosing of the chemicals. In either case the quality of the outlet water will be affected negatively and may make the outlet to the recipient impossible. Thus, in case of overdimensioning the outlet water may become either alkaline or acid. In case of underdimensioning insufficient amounts are neutralised for the concentration of ammonia and/or acetic acid to be kept within the predetermined limits.

The known methods are furthermore based on a measurement read by a user. Then the user adds acid and/or base according to a calculation model in order to obtain the desired neutralisation. Thus, the known methods are not suited for use in continuous operation with automatic addition of acid and base as a consequence of measured results.

It is the object of the present invention to provide a method that makes it possible to determine the concentration of ammonia and acetic acid in a reliable and efficient manner, and which at the same time allows automatic adjustment of the addition of reacting acid and base in order to neutralise ammonia and acetic acid. It is furthermore the object of the invention to provide an apparatus for use by the method.

This is obtained according to the present invention by a method characterised in that a distillation is part of the separation process, that the concentrations are determined in the water fraction from the distillation step by measuring values of pH and conductivity in the distillate, that said values are converted into equivalent values of ammonia and acetic acid concentrations in the water fraction, and that these calculated values are used as parameters for controlling the addition of acid and base, which are reacted with ammonia and acetic acid for the neutralisation thereof.

20

It has turned out that the quality of the purified water expressed as an equivalent concentration of ammonia and acetic acid is an exact indicator of the water quality. Since a distillation is part of the separation process, the water fraction will only contain ions which cause a change of pH but no salts, which ordinary water will contain.

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The method of measuring values of pH and conductivity and then converting these into the equivalent concentrations of ammonia and acetic acid will consequently be very reliable. The method of measuring may be used directly with adjustment of the separation process, and this adjustment may take place continuously and automatically.

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Alternatively, it is also possible to use the calculated equivalent values for a manual control of the addition of acid and base if this is desired.

Irrespective whether the addition takes place automatically or manually as a result of 5 the calculated equivalent values, it will be possible to add an exact amount of acid and base so that all ammonia and acetic acid is precipitated and without overdosing of acid and/or base taking place. Overdosing is an excessive resource consumption.

10 The method is particularly suited for a separation process in which mechanical vapour compression is involved. Such a process is described in International Patent Application No. PCT/DK95/00310. The method is used for controlling acid/base addition to a scrubber.

15 The method of measuring may also be applied to other separation processes as long as a distillation step is part thereof. The distillation step ensures that in the water only ions are present that cause a change of pH. If there were no distillation, then salts, including metal salts of sodium, magnesium, potassium and calcium, would cause a change of pH to the alkaline side. This would not be distinguishable from the change resulting from ammonia and consequently would lead to a misdosing.

20 In the method of measuring according to the invention the kinds of fatty acids involved are not taken account of, as all acid components are considered acetic acids and, likewise, all base components are considered ammonia. In practice this has turned out to yield a correct measurement and correct control for neutralisations as the acetic acid constitutes 90% of all fatty acids in common biological waste water.

30 In a preferred separation process in which the method according to the invention is applied, manure is heated to the boiling point. The gas resulting from this is caused to condense under slight pressure increase in a heat exchanger. The energy that has to be taken from the vapour in order to cause it to condense is used for making the manure boil. This is the basic process in the so-called vapour compression principle.

According to a preferred embodiment the equivalent values of ammonia and acetic acid concentrations in the water fraction are calculated according to the following algorithms:

$$C_{\text{NH}_4} = \frac{S \cdot 10^{-\text{pH}} (\lambda_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + \lambda_{\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-}) \cdot 10^{\text{pH}-14} (\lambda_{\text{OH}^-} - \lambda_{\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-})}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + 10^{\text{pK}_s \cdot \text{NH}_4 \cdot \text{pH}}} \right) (\lambda_{\text{NH}_4^+} + \lambda_{\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-})}$$

$$C_{\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}} = \frac{S \cdot 10^{-\text{pH}} (\lambda_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - \lambda_{\text{NH}_4^+}) \cdot 10^{\text{pH}-14} (\lambda_{\text{OH}^-} + \lambda_{\text{NH}_4^+})}{\left(\frac{1}{1 + 10^{\text{pK}_s \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \cdot \text{pH}}} \right) (\lambda_{\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-} + \lambda_{\text{NH}_4^+})}$$

5 wherein S is the conductivity and λ is the molar conductivity of the individual ions. Specific values of the various ion concentrations and well-known values of the molar conductivity of such ions may be inserted into the algorithms. The values may be obtained from common reference works.

10 The apparatus used by the method comprises heating members for boiling the manure, cooling members for cooling and condensing the formed vapours, container members for receiving the condensed water fraction, said apparatus being characterised in comprising measuring as well as computing and control members for measuring conductivity and pH values in the water fraction as well as for converting the measured values into equivalent concentrations of ammonia and acetic acid, and dosing members 15 for adding acid and base to the water fraction in an amount according to signals from the computing and control members.

20 The apparatus according to the invention may have any design as long as it is ensured that the manure will be boiled so that vapour formation occurs followed by condensation. A specific design of the apparatus may be the type described in International Patent Application No. PCT/DK95/00310 and provided with measuring as well as computing and control members and dosing members for the addition of acid and base.

An apparatus of this type is simple to manufacture and is used unproblematically to obtain a reliable separation process wherein it is possible to optimise the use of acid and base in order to neutralise ammonia and acetic acid.

5 The apparatus is advantageously designed as a plant for mechanical vapour compression, the heating and cooling members being provided in the form of a heat exchanger arranged in an evaporation tank, which comprises a top and a sump interconnected by a tube comprising a circulation pump for fluid circulation, and a compressor being arranged between the sides of the heat exchanger to circulate the vapour, and said heat
10 exchanger, circulation pump and compressor forming part of a mechanical vapour compression plant. It is further preferred for all components to be arranged in an insulated cabinet in order to minimise the energy consumption in the process.

15 The computing and control members may be provided with a display or a printer unit to show the signals if it is desired to use manually operated dosing members. Alternatively the apparatus may have computing and control members sending a signal that is used directly in automatic dosing members as a result of the incoming signal.

20 The invention will now be explained with reference to the accompanying drawing, wherein

Fig. 1 shows a schematic view of an apparatus for use by the method according to the invention, and

Fig. 2 a flowchart for illustration of the adjustment system according to the invention.

25 Figure 1 schematically illustrates a plant with an apparatus according to the invention. The plant is constructed for separation of polluted fluids by mechanical vapour compression. Thus, the plant is run according to a known principle for separating a polluted fluid part, preferably water, and concentrate the polluted part. The primary fluid part to be cleaned may consist of water but may also consist of other fluids such as
30 freon polluted by oil.

The plant comprises an evaporator 1. At the top of the evaporator, a distributor system 2 is arranged, and at the bottom a vessel 3 containing the polluted fluid 4 is arranged. The vessel 3 is connected with a circulation pump 5 and a conduit 6 pumping the heated and polluted fluid 4 to the distributor system 2 in the evaporator top. The vessel 5 3 has an inlet 7 for feeding polluted fluid 4, and a discharge conduit 8 used for emptying the concentrated and polluted part out of the boiler 3.

At the top of the boiler 3 is a vapour outlet 9, which is connected via a conduit 10 and a compressor 11 to a heat exchanger 12 positioned in the evaporator 1. In the bottom 10 of the heat exchanger 12 is an outlet 13 for condensate. A scrubber 14 is inserted in the conduit 10, where the compressor 11 is mounted, too. In the situation shown, the scrubber 14 is located upstream of the compressor 11. This is preferred, but it is also possible to position the scrubber 14 downstream of the compressor 11.

15 It should be noted that no construction of electric control of the plant is illustrated in the drawing. However, such a control system will be well-known to a person skilled in the art and, therefore, requires no detailed explanation.

Thus, the polluted fluid 4 is added in portions at the inlet 7 and let out via the discharge conduit 8 after a concentration has taken place. The condensate or distillate is removed via the outlet 13. 20

When the polluted fluid has been introduced into the vessel 3, the illustrated level 21 is obtained. This causes a level switch 22 to shift so that a heating member (not 25 shown) and the circulation pump 5 are turned on. Thereafter, the temperature is brought to a temperature and pressure state lying immediately below the boiling point of the fluid to be cleaned (the condensate). Thus, in the case of water, the temperature is brought to nearly 100°C.

30 The circulation pump 5 is turned on when starting the plant in order to ensure that all components have the same temperature. When the temperature has reached approximately 100°C, the compressor 11 is turned on. The compressor 11 creates a low pres-

sure in the vessel 3, thus forcing the vapour present over the polluted fluid 4 through the scrubber 14, whereupon the vapour is conducted via the conduit 10 to the compressor 11 and then into the heat exchanger 12, where there is a heat exchange of the vapour on one side of the heat exchanger and the heated polluted fluid 4 on the other 5 side of the heat exchanger. This will cause the vapour having been compressed in the compressor 11 to deliver its energy, which is transferred to the circulated polluted fluid 4 on the other side of the heat exchanger. This will make the fluid to be cleaned 10 evaporate. This vapour travels through the heat exchanger 12 via its first side and thus flows into the top of the vessel 3 and will flow via the vapour outlet 9 and through the scrubber 14, the conduit 10 and the compressor 11 into the heat exchanger 12. While 15 delivering its energy, the vapour is condensed and may subsequently be removed as condensate via the outlet 13.

15 The scrubber 14 comprises a first and a second scrubber 15, 16. The scrubber 15 contains an acid 17, and the scrubber 16 contains a base 18. Either scrubber 15, 16 is provided with an inlet line 19, 20 for feeding acid and base, respectively. Thus, it is possible on the basis of measurements to replace fluids 17, 18 so that the pH is kept 20 substantially constant during evaporation. The scrubber 14 will preferably be arranged with the acid step 15 upstream of the alkaline step 16. This order is important as the acids are more volatile than the bases. In order to retain what remains in the latter step of the scrubber 14, this must be a base, e.g. sodium hydroxide.

25 The entire system is contained within a closed and insulated cabinet 21. In this manner an energy-neutral process is obtained as there is no interaction with the surroundings. Advantageously, this will also mean that the vapour is prevented from undesirable condensing in a step having a lower temperature. If there were "cold steps", the process would come to a halt as the vapour would just condense in such a cold step instead of the desired condensing in the heat exchanger 12.

30 The scrubbers 15, 16 are provided with fillers to establish a large surface for reaction and to dampen the formation of bubbles, splashes and the like, which gives rise to

sprays of fluid and, thus, the risk of drops being thrown out into the vapour conduit 10.

Measuring sondes 23 are arranged in the outlet 13 outside of the insulated cabinet 21. 5 The measuring sondes 23 are connected to a computing and control unit 24. Said computing and control unit contains a microprocessor capable of converting the measured values into equivalent values of concentration of ammonia and acetic acid according to an algorithm stored therein, and these parameters may then be used to control chemical pumps for the addition of acid/base into the acid and alkaline steps 15, 10 16 of the scrubber 14.

A flow chart of the measuring system is seen in Fig. 2. The measuring sondes 23 measuring on the conduit 10 are seen. The measuring sondes 23 send a signal via a galvanic separator 25 to a microprocessor 26. The galvanic separator has proven necessary to obtain measuring with sensitive sondes that are generally available in the market without their influencing each other galvanically when used in the same solution simultaneously. In the microprocessor a calculation is made and a signal is sent to chemical pumps 28 which feed acid and base via conduits 19, 20 to the scrubber 14. 15 The microprocessor 26 is provided with a power supply 29 of its own so that it may be 20 seen as a separate unit.

In the microprocessor 26 calculations are made of the equivalent concentrations of ammonia and acetic acid. Simultaneously, adjustment of the chemical addition is provided by means of the pumps 28. The adjustment parameters preferably used will be 25 the addition of nitric acid and sodium hydroxide, and dosing is performed by controlling the chemical pumps 28. As an example of an appropriate microprocessor for use in the system the CISC microcontroller, SAB80C535 of Siemens, may be mentioned. However, it will be possible to use other microprocessors. The microprocessor 26 is connected with a display unit. Values expressing the quality of the purified water and 30 the present chemical consumption may be read into the display. Other parameters may also be displayed if desired.

It should be noted that the method of adjustment and the apparatus according to the present invention may also be used in combination with methods and apparatuses for fluid separation such as described in European Patent Application No. 91915413.8. When the method/apparatus is used in combination with such plants, it is also preferred for the measuring sondes 23 to be arranged in the outlet of the heat exchanger. The addition of acid and base may also in such an apparatus take place during the actual process by using feeding members controlled by signals from the computing and control unit 24.

CLAIMS

1. A method for adjusting a separation process in cleaning of waste water, preferably liquid manure, and wherein the concentrations of ammonia and acetic acid in the water fraction from the separation process are determined, and wherein said concentrations are used as parameters for adjusting the separation process so that the concentrations of ammonia and acetic acid are kept within predetermined limits, characterised in that a distillation is part of the separation process, that the concentrations are determined in the water fraction from the distillation step by measuring values of pH and conductivity in the distillate, that said values are converted into equivalent values of ammonia and acetic acid concentrations in the water fraction, and that these calculated values are used as parameters for controlling the addition of acid and base, which are reacted with ammonia and acetic acid for the neutralisation thereof.

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2. A method according to claim 1, characterised in that mechanical vapour compression is used in the separation process.

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3. A method according to claim 1 or 2, characterised in that acid and base are added in an amount that is exactly sufficient to react with the total calculated amount of ammonia and acetic acid for neutralisation of the entire contents thereof.

20

4. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the concentrations of acetic acid and ammonia in the water fraction are determined according to the following algorithms:

$$C_{\text{NH}_4} = \frac{S \cdot 10^{-\text{pH}} (\lambda_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} + \lambda_{\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-}) \cdot 10^{\text{pH}-14} (\lambda_{\text{OH}^-} - \lambda_{\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-})}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + 10^{\text{pK}_a - \text{pH}}} \right) (\lambda_{\text{NH}_4^+} + \lambda_{\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-})}$$

$$C_{\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}} = \frac{S \cdot 10^{-\text{pH}} (\lambda_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} - \lambda_{\text{NH}_4^+}) \cdot 10^{\text{pH}-14} (\lambda_{\text{OH}^-} + \lambda_{\text{NH}_4^+})}{\left(\frac{1}{1 + 10^{\text{pK}_a - \text{pH}}} \right) (\lambda_{\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-} + \lambda_{\text{NH}_4^+})}$$

25 wherein S is the conductivity and λ is the molar conductivity of the individual ions.

5. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the calculations of the concentrations of ammonia and acetic acid are registered in an electronic computing and control unit, which simultaneously controls the addition of acid and base in an amount for neutralisation of all ammonia and all acetic acid.

10 6. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the separation process is performed in a thermically insulated cabinet, and that the values of pH and conductivity are measured outside of the cabinet.

15 7. An apparatus for use by a method according to any one of the preceding claims, said apparatus comprising heating members for boiling the manure, cooling members for cooling and condensing the formed vapour, and container members for receiving the condensed water fraction, characterised in that it comprises measuring as well as computing and control members for measuring conductivity and pH values in the water fraction as well as for converting the measured values into equivalent concentrations of ammonia and acetic acid, and dosing members for adding acid and base to the water fraction in an amount according to signals from the computing and control members.

20 8. An apparatus according to claim 7, characterised in that the heating and cooling members are provided in the form of a heat exchanger arranged in an evaporation tank, which comprises a top and a sump interconnected by a tube comprising a circulation pump for fluid circulation, and that a compressor is arranged between the sides of the heat exchanger to circulate the vapour, and that said heat exchanger, circulation pump and compressor form part of a mechanical vapour compression plant.

25 9. An apparatus according to claim 7 or 8, characterised in that it is arranged in an insulated cabinet with the measuring as well as computing and control members arranged outside the cabinet.

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10. An apparatus according to claim 7, 8 or 9, characterised in that the computing and control members are designed to transmit a signal directly to dosing members that automatically dose acid and base as a result of those signals.

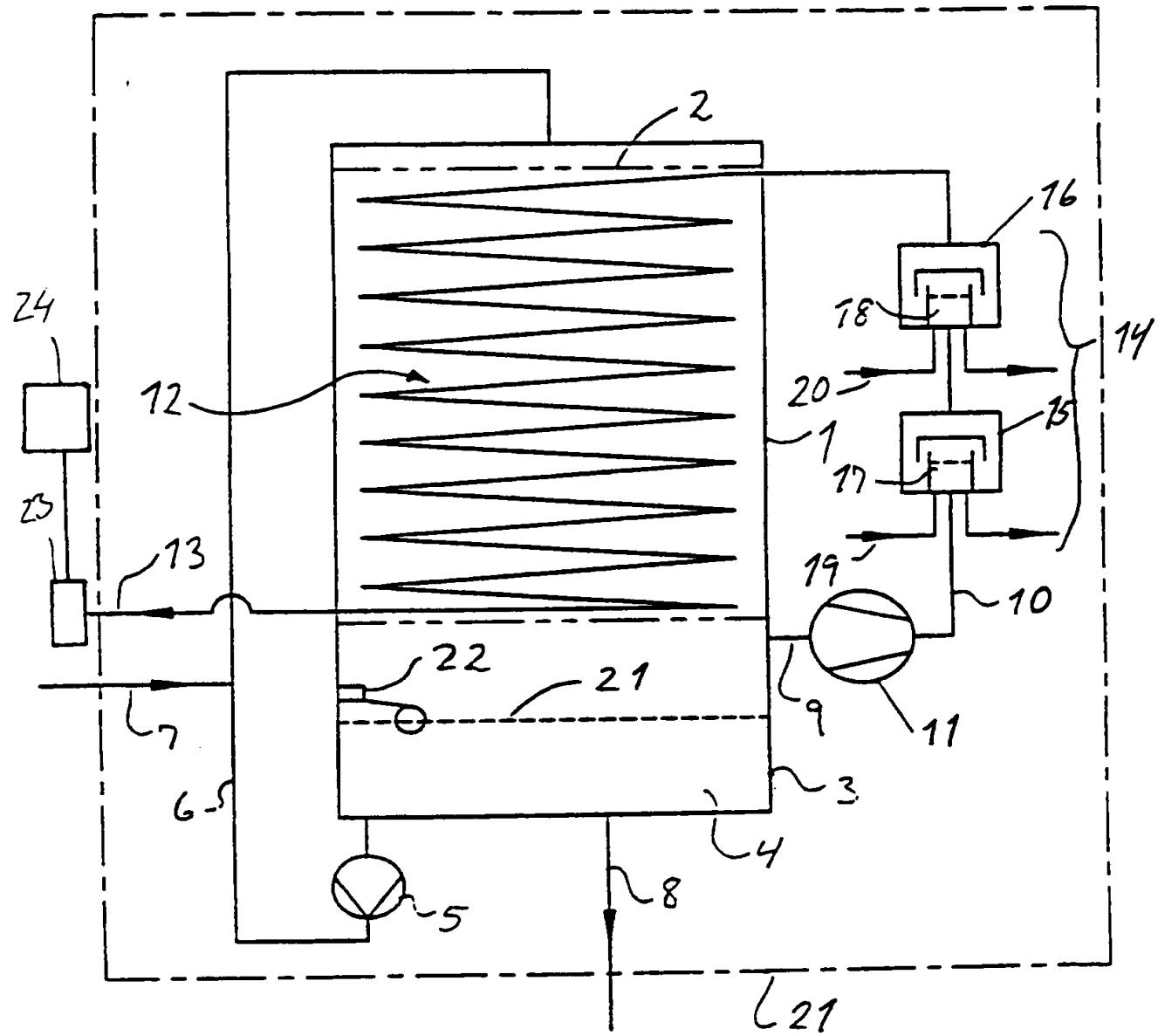


FIG. 1

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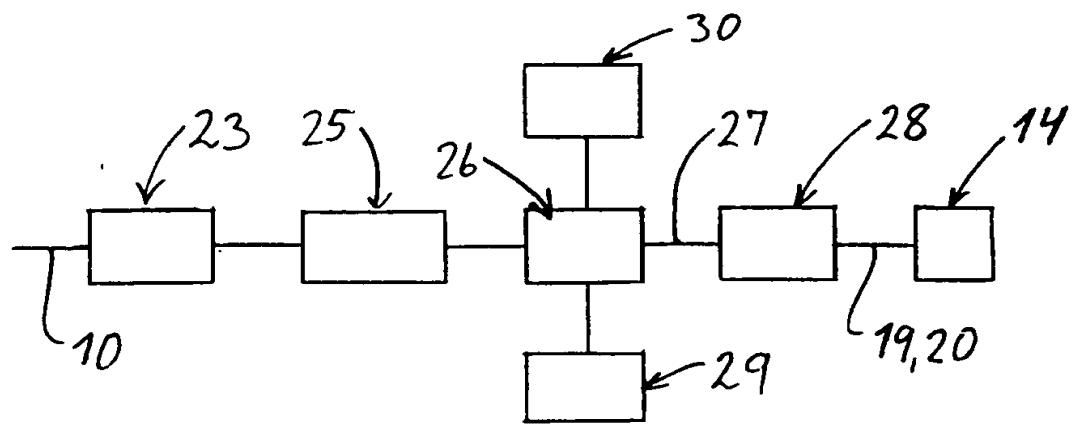


FIG. 2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/DK 96/00400

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: B01D 3/42, G01N 27/04, G01N 33/483, G05D 21/00, C02F 1/04
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: B01D, C02F, G01N, G05D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE, DK, FI, NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

DIALOG, WPI, CLAIMS, JAPIO

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	Dialog Information Services, File 350, Derwent World Patent, Dialog accession no. 001148678, WPI accession no. 74-22420V/12, SEVZAPMONTAZHAVTOMATIKA et al: "Urea produc- tion- by reaction of acetic acid and ammonia, separation product and removal of ammonia by scrubbing and distillation"; SU 386930, A, 731003, 7412 (Basic) & SU,A,386930, see figure 1 --	1-10
A, P	WO 9603191 A1 (GRAMKOW, ASGER), 8 February 1996 (08.02.96), page 1, line 13 - line 21, figure 1, claims 1,6 -- -----	1-10

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

28/10/96

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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A1- 9603191	08/02/96	AU-A- 3074395 DK-A- 86894	22/02/96 23/01/96